

## TRAINING DOGS.

KINDNESS WILL ACCOMPLISH MORE THAN FORCE.

Amusing and Marvelous Feats That Are Taught to Clever Canines—The Kind of Dog Makes Little Difference.

FEW of the thousands of people who wildly applaud the amusing, and at times almost marvelous, feats executed by performing dogs have any idea of the time and patience required to teach the animals. A reporter for the New York Times was so fortunate as to run across a veteran dog trainer who had just finished a successful European season. A few questions brought out some most interesting facts relative to educated dogs and dog educators. "It is a great mistake to suppose," said this famous dog trainer, "that all dogs can be made to perform any trick, however simple, successfully. It is equally true—and too much emphasis cannot be put on the fact—that perhaps not one man in every five thousand is fit to educate a dog. You may laugh at this assertion, but it is painfully true, nevertheless. First of all, a man who intends to be successful with dogs must really love the animals. Dogs, far more than any dumb brutes, are most susceptible to impressions and kind treatment. Let a dog once and for all understand that you do not wish to hurt or harm him and he will amply repay you for your labor. I would under no conditions have a dog handled by a man who did have the kindest of dispositions as well as an almost inexhaustible amount of

take leaps, higher and higher, through any quantity of hoops, being rewarded with a bit of cheese or lump of sugar after any particularly successful performance.



ROLLING THE GLOBE.

performance. This thing has to be repeated almost innumerable times, till the dog, at a certain word or motion, executes his task without the slightest hesitation or error.

"Now, such a thing as this is simply the ABC of dog education. It is a totally different matter to make a dog perform the most intricate tricks. The natural position of the animal is resting on its four feet; any trick in which he is permitted to retain this position is comparatively easy to make him do. I have a fox terrier which I have taught to roll a ball or a small

has been taught fearlessly to perform a dangerous trick he will seemingly forget most if not all his easier ones. Thus, I had a little dog which I finally succeeded in teaching to do the back somersault in the most approved fashion. He would just as lief do twenty as one, and did his trick with a precision that was marvelous. To my surprise, he was unable to do his former simpler ones, such as leap through a hoop covered with tissue paper, and other easy tricks.

"It is not necessary and really does not pay to teach dogs any tricks that require force. By persuasion you may get a multitude of various ones that to the public are equally interesting. Teaching a dog to walk on his hind legs is comparatively simple, and amply repays the trouble. As soon as this is accomplished the combinations to which this trick may be turned are too many to be enumerated. Among the most noted performing dogs in the world may be mentioned a small poodle which is a perfect marvel in his way. He will walk up a staircase with eleven steps, carrying a burning lamp on a tray placed on his outstretched front paws. This is wonderful enough, but after he reaches the little platform his master receives the lamp and then after affectionately patting this almost human dog, he sends him down again. The poodle then stands on his front paws with his hind legs way up in the air, the burning lamp is placed on his head, and the dog walks down ten steps without permitting the lamp to fall. Another dog of the same breed is called the canine Sandow; he lifts weights, uses dumbbells, and finally lifts a large cannon, which is discharged while he holds it hanging in a strap from his mouth.

"Another star in the canine world is a dog belonging to Mme. Dore. This animal, whose name is Dick, has set Paris wild with his clever performance. His mistress has taught him to do the skirt and the serpentine dance, and he rivals Loie Fuller in popularity. This dog was sufficient to pack Theatre des Nouveaux with his wonderful tricks. His mistress arrays him in a magnificent robe or gown of flimsy tulle, which is cut in the latest fashion. By cleverly arranging the dress around the front paws of the dog and fastening very light wires behind, the skirt is held in position. The orchestra strikes up the Loie Fuller waltz, and Dick gracefully bounds upon the stage, always standing on his hind legs; after his most graceful bow to the spectators he begins to dance, and his gyrations are a little short of the wonderful. The electric lights are turned on, giving



A REAL DOG CART.

ing the color effects the same as in Salome, and Dick waves his paws and swings his skirts in the most bewitching fashion possible. Dogs as a rule detest to be dressed up, but when they have overcome this aversion they may be induced to represent anybody their owner wishes to caricature.

"The chief things to remember when training dogs, or any other animal for that matter, is that gentleness and kind treatment will always bear the best results. Always select a healthy, handsome puppy, and start right in teaching some trick. This must be kept up till the animal really performs his duty automatically, and only constant practice will make this possible."

### A Lizard That Dances.

One of the interesting little animals that live in far-away Australia is the dancing lizard. This curious chap is about three feet in length and wears a pretty collar made for him by Mother Nature. This collar is of a bright red, yellow and blue mixture and is big and full of frills. He gets his name from his collar and is called the frilled lizard. He's not a bit pretty and he has a way of jumping around that gives one a peculiar fright if one happens upon him suddenly. Although this frilled chap has four legs, he seems to like walking and dancing on his hind legs better than traveling on all fours. He's as quick as lightning in his movements, and lives on the insects that inhabit the trees of the thick woods. He could become a dancing master if he was bigger and would conduct himself with greater ease. We can forgive the frilled lizard almost any of his pranks, but we can't forgive him his long name, which is chlamydosaurus kingi. Now, what do you think of that?

### Chinese New Testament.

The American Bible Society has obtained a fac simile of the New Testament, which translated into the Chinese language, was presented to the Empress Dowager of China on the occasion of the celebration of her sixtieth birthday. The original book is royal quarto size, 10x13x2, is printed with the largest of movable metallic types, bound in silver boards, while around each page is a border of gold. The volume in the possession of the American Bible Society is bound in black morocco, and birds and bamboo in relief adorn the pages instead of gold. In all other respects, however, it is a duplicate of the Empress Dowager's copy.—New York Advertiser.

Twenty-five wagon loads of immigrants have just arrived in the Big Horn country, Wyoming.

## FASHION'S REALM.

SOME TIMELY FACTS ABOUT FEMININE APPAREL.

A Tucked Yoke Waist of Attractive Design—Graceful Dress, With Fancy Collar, for a Young Girl.

IN the tucked yoke waist depicted in the first large engraving linen Etamine in Persian design on a ecru ground is attractively developed over fitted linings of rose pink silk. The stock bow, belt and rosettes that form the decoration are of olive green velvet. The full fronts are gathered and arranged low on the lining fronts, that close invisibly in centre. The seamless yoke is sewed permanently to the right and finished to close invisibly on the left shoulder, arm's eye and underarm seams. The

finishes the neck. The full puffs are slightly mounted at the top of fitted sleeve lining faced to the elbows with material, the wrists being plainly completed. The full round skirt is gathered at the top and joined to lower edge of waist, the placket being formed in centre back. Fancy or plain silk, velvet, batiste or pique will make pretty collars to combine with dresses of silk, wool, linen or cotton fabrics, lace, gimp, insertion and fancy buttons providing suitable garniture.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this dress for a girl ten years of age is 3 1/2 yards. Hints by May Manton.

### LADIES' LINEN CUFFS AND COLLARS.

White ecru or colored linen, percale or cambric in dotted, striped or figured designs can be used for these fashionable accessories that are worn with summer shirt waists, chemisettes or severe tailor gowns. No. 1, says



LADIES' TUCKED YOKE WAIST.

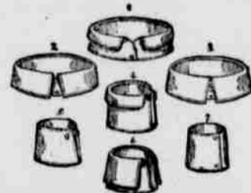
back fits smoothly across the shoulders, gathers adjusting the fullness at the waist line. A belt is worn around the neck, over which the stock is tied in a bow at the back. The fashionable gigot sleeves are of medium width, cluster tucks forming epaulets near the top. A cluster of four tucks completes the wrists above the facings. Waists by the mode can be stylishly developed from any of the sheer silk, cotton or linen fabrics now en vogue, over silk or percale linings. Trimmings of ribbon and lace may enhance its attractiveness, but are not necessary, as the tucks afford ample decoration.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this waist for a lady having a 34-inch bust measure is four yards. Hints by May Manton.

### GRACEFUL DRESS FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

Soft green and cream colored wool challie made the attractive and graceful dress shown in the second two-column illustration, the fancy bretelle collar of green ribbed silk being trimmed with buerre valenciennes edging and decorated with green silk cord over steel buttons, and ribbon belt with rosette, bow and ends at the left side. The waist is characterized by simplicity of construction and its dressy effect, and can be finished without the bretelle collar if desired. The fullness is gathered top and bottom and arranged over fitted body linings to blouse slightly in front, closing invisibly in centre back. The bretelle collar is slashed at the shoulder, forming graceful tabs over the puffed

May Manton, has a shallow turnover portion mounted on a high band, the fronts lapping widely and closing with a single stud. The cuff No. 4 is made to match this collar. No. 2 has a deep turnover portion with square shaped corners, mounted on a high band, the ends of which lap with a single button while the top flares slightly apart. The cuff No. 6 matches this collar. No. 3 is slightly higher than No. 2 and closes in front with double studs or buttons. No. 5 shows straight round cuffs that are made for link closing, while No. 7 is lapped and



LADIES' LINEN CUFFS AND COLLARS.

closed with studs or buttons. All styles are attached with buttons or studs and buttonholes to the garment with which they are worn, and any preferred cotton or linen fabric can be used in their construction.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make any style of collar with a pair of cuffs is one-half yard.

### JAUNTY CAPES AND PARASOLS.

The quite up-to-date young woman



GIRLS' DRESS.

sleeves, knotted loops of the cord being caught by buttons over the front and on the shoulders as shown. A standing collar having tabs in front

boasts of various jaunty little capes and parasols made of the same silk, trimmed to match and lined with the same colors.

## THE TOWER AT TYBEE.

Built by the United States as a Defense Against Great Britain.

One of the objects which invariably attract the interest of voyagers approaching Savannah by sea is the tiny round tower a few hundred feet distant from the lighthouse at Tybee



TOWER AT TYBEE.

Island, on the Georgiaside. With the aid of a good pair of marine glasses the tower can be described as built of stone and apparently hoary with age. Indeed, the native Georgian has no greater pleasure than to pour into the astonished ears of Northerners the tale that it was erected by the Spanish about the same time as the structure at St. Augustine. But the hard and rather unpoetic facts of the case are that the United States Government built the place as a defense against the British in 1812, some eighty-four years ago.

It is termed, in military parlance, a Martello tower, being copied from similar defenses erected along the English coasts when Napoleon was threatening to invade Britain. The tower saw some little active service in the Civil War, but, of course, was even then not more dangerous or stronger than a stone dwelling.

At present it is used as a reporting and signal station, and during the bathing season it is a favorite visiting place for the guests of the fashionable hotels at Tybee Beach, the noted Southern seaside resort. There are few objects on our coasts more striking and picturesque than the tower at Tybee, and it only lacks a few legends of Spanish possessions, sieges, etc., to make it famous.

### How an Antelope Kills a Rattlesnake.

One of the worst foes the rattlesnake ever had on the Western prairies was the antelope. This wary animal, allied to the deer species, is extremely timid and so afraid of man that only the best hunters could ever bag one. But they had no fear of the rattler, and when one of the reptiles was encountered it was speedily dispatched.

The method of the antelope in making war on the serpent was unique and heroic. The antelope walked around the snake a few times awaiting a favorable opportunity. When it came there was a quick bound and the sharp hoofs of the antelope came down with deadly effect on the body of the snake. With movements as rapid as thought the antelope jumped out of danger only to spring back on its victim again and again until the body of the snake was cut into mince-meat.

Old hunters say that it was rarely that an antelope was bitten in such an encounter with a rattler, and the snake was always killed unless it found



ANTELOPE VERSUS RATTLESNAKE.

a convenient prairie dog's hole into which it could crawl. The sharp hoofs of the antelope cut like knives, and after being struck once or twice the reptile was too badly injured to offer any effective resistance.

### The Tugs of New York.

There are about 300 local tugs in New York Harbor and about 200 passenger steamboats. The Supervisor of the harbor estimates that they produce about 500,000 cubic yards of ashes annually. The War Department is seeking to establish better plans than exist for the disposition of this material, so that the regulations prohibiting the dumping of it in the waters of the harbor may be more effectively enforced.—New York Times.

### A Once Popular Singer.

Does any one remember a wonderful boy soprano named Richard Coker who thirty years ago startled New York and began as a chorister at Trinity Church and ended by singing at Buckingham Palace? When he grew up he adopted the name of Della Rosa, developed a baritone voice, inherited a fortune and is now advancing toward middle life and living quietly in London.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Vidal, one of the most famous sculptors of France, was stone blind at the time when he executed some of his most famous works.



A VERY DIFFICULT TRICK.

patience. This given, let the work begin.

"Another illusion that the public fondly clings to is that certain breeds of dogs are more tractable and easier taught than others. This is nonsense. Barring, perhaps, the poodle, which breed has been used for circus purposes longer than any other, almost any other dog will do. When you choose a dog you must beforehand



BALANCING ON A BOTTLE.

have made up your mind to what particular trick or tricks you intend to train him. A man in this business must be thoroughly posted on the peculiarities of each breed. It is better to take a very young dog, say a puppy about six months old, for a pupil. After such a puppy has overcome its at first very natural timidity it develops an eager desire for romping and playfulness. Here is the opportunity of the dog trainer. He now begins a sort of dog kindergarten, utilizing the animal's disposition to play as the vehicle of instruction.

"Suppose, for instance, that you want the puppy to leap through a number of hoops. He is first taught to run after a ball rolled along the floor; this any dog will do spontaneously, and cannot exactly be called teaching. When the dog has brought the ball back a number of times, and gets thoroughly interested in the play, the first active step to make him leap is prepared. The ball is rolled a few feet from the wall, alongside of which is a low, movable partition. The dog runs in the space between, and, of course, must return the same way he came. As soon as he reaches the lower end, one or two hoops or low hurdles are placed in his way. In his trickiness the puppy rarely stops for such a moment's trifles, but, all eager to get at the ball, gaily skips over or through these obstructions. In this way he is encouraged and taught to

cylinder in any direction—sidewise, backward or forward. Now, the strangest part of this trick—that that which appears the very hardest is for the dog evidently the easiest. He will get up with his four feet on a ball not much bigger than an ordinary toy balloon and roll it everywhere, in whatever direction you wish, with evident pleasure and ease. But when he has to put two paws, whether front or hind, on the ball, and the other two on the floor, he does not do it nearly so well nor with any pleasure. This is because the animal does not feel so sure as when he stands with his four feet pretty close together. This terrier will roll a ball up or down a steep incline, while standing on it, with relish, but put his ears back and look frightened to death if he is told to only use his forepaws in rolling it on the level floor.

"While it is true that almost any trick can be taught by persuasion, still it is often necessary to use force. When a dog feels or instinctively knows that what he is being taught is in no wise dangerous, he is very tractable, and in most cases accomplishes what his master wishes him to do. When, on the other hand, you want him to learn a trick that really involves danger, his dog reason, fully equal to that of many of the human race, quickly and firmly rebels. It is really pathetic to see a dog almost ask you not to let him try such dangerous experiments. If you persist, then there is war. Here is where the dog educator must bring his genius in play. It is absolutely impossible to make a frightened dog listen to reason. You must first get him over his fright and next his sulkeness. To teach a dog to do the back somersault while standing on the floor is hard enough, but to teach him to do the same trick from a table or from one chair to another is still harder. Force has to be used, and a smart cut of the whip at the critical moment will



THE CANINE SANDOW.

do wonders. But it will take a very long time indeed to make a dog perform any trick that involves danger, and when he does do it to perfection any amount of credit is due to his master. A curious circumstance in this connection is that once an animal